

is too late. Ignoring the problem is madness and a luxury we do not have the time for. The scientific data continues to flow in and none of it is good.

I urge my colleagues not to fall for the temptation of the administration's voluntary "technology-only" strategy. That will fail to produce any significant reductions in the timeframe necessary. There is abundant cause for concern and for faster action.

I ask unanimous consent to print in the RECORD some of the most recent scientific information on the potential impacts of global warming on Nevada and the West, as well as the rest of the country and the world.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Potential Climate Changes Impact on Nevada:

The Scripps Institution of Oceanography found, and their findings were subsequently published in *Nature* that, "The warming trend already is showing effects in California's Sierra Nevada snow pack, the region's main water source. Climate models suggest average temperatures in the West will be about 1 to 3 degrees warmer by 2050 than at present. Even though total precipitation isn't expected to change by much, because of the higher temperatures more of it will come as rain rather than snow. At the same time, the spring runoff will come about one month earlier in the year." (San Francisco Chronicle, November 17, 2005—Global warming study forecasts more water shortages: Climate change already affecting Sierra snowpack.)

The National Weather Service ominously reported that "in a year of record highs across northern Nevada, conditions are on pace for this October (2005) to be the hottest on record, said Gary Barbato of the National Weather Service. During 2003, average temperatures for the months of January, June and July were all the hottest since records began in 1888, with September 2003 and September 2001 tied for the warmest average." (Reno Gazette Journal, October 21, 2003—Climate experts study global warming's impact on water supplies.)

Nevada has been blessed with a rich natural heritage. "Nevada is home to an incredible diversity of native wildlife species, including 299 birds, 123 mammals, 48 fish, 52 reptiles and 13 amphibians. Rising temperatures in the state though will likely change the makeup of entire ecosystems, forcing wildlife to shift their ranges or adapt. Loss of wildlife and habitat could mean a loss of tourism dollars. In 2001 alone, more than 657,000 people spent more than \$680 million on hunting, fishing and wildlife viewing in Nevada, which in turn created more than 9,400 jobs in the state." (ESPN Outdoors, March 15, 2005—Hunters give big bucks to local economies: Pursuers of game big and small can tip the financial scale from red to black in small communities, and it underscores the fact that the sport is expensive.)

One animal that is already being impacted by climate change in Nevada is the pika. According to researchers, between the 1940s and the 1990s, six of 25 pika populations throughout the Western states disappeared, largely because of rising temperatures. When the same sites were visited again between 2003 and 2005, a research biologist found that two more pika populations had winked out of existence in that ten year period. (High Country News, October 17, 2005—In the Great Basin, scientists track global warming.)

Fire climatology—Collaborative studies involving the Desert Research Institute show

that changes in relative humidity, especially drying over much of the West, are projected to increase the number of days of high fire danger by as much as 2-3 weeks throughout the Great Basin during this century.

Flood magnitude and frequency—A Desert Research Institute scientist has shown that increased sea surface temperatures in the Gulf of Mexico affect the timing of the onset of the North American monsoon, with important implications for the magnitude and frequency of heavy rainfall (and flooding) in southern Nevada.

Scientists from the Desert Research Institute, and the University of Nevada at Reno and at Las Vegas have been conducting controlled field and laboratory experiments on the effects of increased CO₂ on ecosystems, the carbon cycle, and stability of desert soils in the Mojave Desert of southern Nevada. Initial results show that elevated CO₂ has the potential to increase the productivity of invasive grasses (e.g., cheat grass) and thereby accelerate the fire cycle and reduce biodiversity in the Great Basin.

Potential Climate Change Impacts on the West:

The Pacific Northwest National Laboratory released a scientific report last February which showed "from 1950 to 1997, in Oregon, western Washington and northern California, snow pack shrank by 50 to 75 percent. Decreases in the northern Rockies during that period ranged between 15 and 30 percent. The reduction in Western mountain snow cover, from the Sierra Nevada range that feeds California in the south to the snow-capped volcanic peaks of the Cascades in the Pacific Northwest, will lead to increased fall and winter flooding, severe spring and summer drought that will play havoc with the West's agriculture, fisheries and hydropower industry." (Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, February 16, 2004—Global warming to squeeze Western mountains dry by 2050.)

At a 2004 gathering by the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Seattle, the University of Washington's Climate Impacts Group detailed that "Northwest temperatures will increase by about 3 to 6 degrees Fahrenheit by the 2040s, and the Cascades snowpack will decline by 59 percent by 2050." (AP, February 17, 2004—Warmer weather spells trouble for Northwest.)

The United States Environmental Protection Agency's website has documented how global warming and climate change are diminishing the beauty of Glacier National Park. "Today, the park's largest glaciers are only about a third of the size they were in 1850, and many small mountain glaciers have disappeared completely during the past 150 years. The area of the park covered by glaciers declined by 73 percent from 1850-1993." (United States Environmental Protection Agency, August 13, 2001—Global Warming Impacts: Western Mountains.)

In 2004, a study was published in the magazine titled *Conservation Biology* about the severe impacts that climate change could have on the wildfire season in Montana. "Of all the Western states, Montana's wildfire season could be most affected by the warmer temperatures associated with global climate change", according to a new report. Published in *Conservation Biology* magazine, the research suggests the acreage burned each summer in Montana could increase five-fold by the end of the century. Overall, the area burned by wildfires in 11 Western states could double by 2100 if the summertime climate warms by 1.6 degrees, the scientists said. (The Missoulian, September 1, 2004—Report details global warming's role in wildfire risk.)

Potential Climate Change Impacts on the Nation and the World:

The Division of Geological and Planetary Science at the California Institute of Tech-

nology, the Department of Geological Sciences at the University of Michigan, and the Department of Geology at the Occidental College recently collaborated to publish an article about Glacial Erosion. The article, which was published in the December issue of *Science*, found that "levels of carbon dioxide (CO₂), the principal gas that drives global warming, are now 27 pct higher than at any point in the last 650,000 years, according to research into Antarctic ice cores." (Forbes, November 24, 2005—Carbon dioxide levels highest for 650,000 years.)

On November 29, 2005, the European Environment Agency warned that "at current global warming rates, three-quarters of Switzerland's glaciers will have melted by 2050. Ten percent of Alpine glaciers disappeared during the summer of 2003." (Associated Press, November 29, 2005—Global warming set to hit Europe badly: environment agency.)

At a recent meeting (2005) of the American Geophysical Union, scientists described how "climate warming is most likely to blame for the alarmingly fast retreat of two of Greenland's largest glaciers. One of the Greenland glaciers, Kangerdlugssuaq, is currently moving at about nine miles a year compared to three miles a year in 2001, said Gordon Hamilton of the University of Maine's Climate Change Institute. The other glacier, Helheim, is speeding at about seven miles a year—up from four miles a year during the same period." In addition, "Alaska's Columbia Glacier—about the size of Los Angeles—has shrunk nine miles since the 1980s. It is expected to lose an additional nine miles in the next 15 to 20 years. (The San Jose Mercury News, December 8, 2005—Scientists: Greenland glaciers pick up speed because of warming.)

The academic journal *Nature* has published a scientific study indicating that the "system of circulating water currents that moderates northern Europe's weather is 30 percent slower than it was nearly 50 years ago. The slowdown is due in part to the water's declining salinity caused by the addition of less dense freshwater from melting Arctic sea ice and glaciers." Harry Bryden, an oceanography professor at Britain's University of Southampton and the paper's lead author said that "the slowing is in line with computer models that suggest that Earth's warming climate could weaken and eventually halt the conveyor belt circulation altogether, causing northern Europe to become as much as 11 degrees Fahrenheit cooler in a matter of decades." (Contra Costa Times, December 1, 2005—Scientists find ocean-current changes.)

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration recorded a record twenty six named storms formed during the 2005 Atlantic hurricane season easily surpassing the previous record of twenty one in 1933. A record for the most category-five hurricanes, three, with Katrina, Rita and Wilma was also set. (CNN, November 30, 2005—It's official: 2005 hurricanes blew records away.)

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT COMPLIANCE

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, pursuant to section 313(c) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I submit for the RECORD a list of material in the conference agreement on S. 1932 considered to be extraneous under subsections (b)(1)(A), (b)(1)(B), and (b)(1)(E) of section 313. The inclusion or exclusion of material on the following list does not constitute a determination of extraneousness by the Presiding Officer of the Senate.

To the best of my knowledge, S. 1932, the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, contains no material considered to be extraneous under subsections (b)(1)(A), (b)(1)(B), and (b)(1)(E) of section 313 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

HONORING SENATOR JON CORZINE

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to one of our most remarkable members, Senator JON CORZINE, who leaves us this year to continue his work on behalf of the people of New Jersey in a new capacity. Experience and leadership qualities like his are rare, and with them, he has set himself apart as a champion of the environment, a safe homeland, affordable health care, and working men and women everywhere.

After managing one of the most successful businesses in the world, JON arrived in the Senate five years ago with the negotiating skills and leadership experience that allowed him to succeed so admirably here. Most notably, JON came to Washington with an unusual and important perspective. He understands the bottom line. He understands that it is not right for our children to inherit our unpaid bills and that we have a responsibility to ensure that we leave them a safer, more secure and more compassionate America.

In pursuit of these goals and never shying from a challenge, JON CORZINE was a leader in the fight to protect Social Security from privatization and helped lead the charge to secure our chemical facilities from terrorist attacks.

However, while tackling those critical national challenges, it was obvious that his heart was with New Jersey. Over the past 6 years, JON fought hard to improve the quality of life for all of the people of his State by investing in the local economy and protecting New Jersey's natural resources.

Last month, New Jersey residents showed their gratitude and admiration for JON's service and elected him Governor of their State. With their votes, they showed that they believed in JON's quest to make New Jersey one of the best places to live, work and raise a family. As a former Governor, I know the challenges and the rewards of running a State. And from working with JON in the Senate, I know that he will help move New Jersey forward and will make sure that the State government provides people with value for their hard-earned tax dollars, while respecting the values that unite us all.

Today, the Senate loses a valued colleague. However, today, New Jersey gains a great Governor.

JON, we will miss you. Susan joins me in wishing you all the best in the future. New Jersey is lucky to have you.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate my good friend, Senator JON CORZINE, on his election to the governorship of New Jersey. The Senator from New Jersey

and I joined this body in the same year, 2001, and in that time, he has worked for New Jersey and the country with skill and determination.

He is a man who believes in security, whether it is securing our homeland, securing our financial future or securing our world from genocide.

Senator CORZINE recognized the deadly risk posed by lackluster protection of our Nation's chemical plants. As we debated this year's Homeland Security appropriations bill, his amendment let everyone know that we must take steps to protect against a terrorist attack on chemical facilities within the United States.

He has doggedly fought for retirement security for all Americans, helping to protect Social Security from deep benefit cuts and preventing a substantial increase in the national debt. Senator CORZINE knows that we made a promise to our seniors that they can retire with safety and dignity, and he is helping to keep that promise.

By introducing the Sudan Accountability Act, Senator CORZINE put this body on record that we cannot allow the genocide in Darfur to continue. Hundreds of thousands are already dead, and millions have been displaced by the atrocities in Sudan. He has helped push for sanctions against those committing these crimes and to put money into our efforts to stop them.

Over the past 5 years, I have had the pleasure of working closely with Senator CORZINE on important issues.

We recognized a gaping hole in benefits provided to widows of our servicemembers, and he joined me in introducing the Military Retiree Survivor Benefit Equity Act. The bill has attracted bipartisan support based on its fundamental fairness and because it is the right thing to do for America's military retirees and their survivors.

Florida and New Jersey both have beautiful shorelines that serve important economic needs for our States, and Senator CORZINE has helped me in the fight to protect these shorelines from the devastation of oil drilling. I look forward to continuing this fight with his successor, Congressman MENENDEZ.

I expect that as Governor of New Jersey, he will take with him to Trenton the same passion to protect our homeland, to protect our environment, and to protect our future that he had here in the Senate. I thank him for his service in Washington, DC, I congratulate him on his victory, and I wish him well as he continues his service for the people of New Jersey.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, it is my honor today to pay tribute and bid a fond farewell to my colleague and friend Senator JON S. CORZINE of New Jersey. Senator CORZINE, as we know, will be leaving the Senate next month to serve as New Jersey's Governor, and before he leaves us to begin what I can only be certain will be a wildly successful and innovative tenure as New Jersey's chief executive, I thought it

appropriate to take the time to celebrate not only Mr. CORZINE's fine service in the Senate, but his inspiring life story as well.

In many ways, JON CORZINE's life is an example of the American dream fulfilled. Mr. CORZINE was born on New Year's Day, 1947, and grew up on his family's farm in Willey's Station, IL. His father ran the farm and sold insurance; his mother was a public school teacher. Through his own hard work and that of his family, Mr. CORZINE attended the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, where he graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1969. After graduating college, Mr. CORZINE served his country by enlisting in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserves, and he continued in the Reserves until 1975, rising to the rank of sergeant in his infantry unit.

After Senator CORZINE's active duty was up, he began what would become a long and successful career in the finance sector. His first job was with the Continental Illinois National Bank in Chicago, where he worked as a portfolio analyst. At the same time, Mr. CORZINE began taking night classes at the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business, where he received his MBA in 1973.

In 1975, after working briefly at a regional bank in Ohio, Mr. CORZINE was recruited to go to work for the New York investment firm Goldman Sachs as a bond trader, beginning what would be a meteoric rise through the company's ranks. After only 5 years, Mr. CORZINE was named a partner in the firm. In 1994, Mr. CORZINE became both the firm's chairman and chief executive officer.

But the story doesn't end there for Mr. CORZINE had a very successful tenure at the helm of Goldman Sachs. When he took over in 1994, the proud and respected firm was in a period of some decline. But Mr. CORZINE and his team turned the company's fortunes upwards. During his 5 years as chief executive, Mr. CORZINE also oversaw the firm's successful transition from a private partnership to a public company.

While serving as chief executive, Mr. CORZINE also demonstrated a passion for public service. Under his leadership, Goldman Sachs was a strong corporate citizen, expanding its community outreach and philanthropic programs. Mr. CORZINE also chaired a Presidential commission that studied how capital budgeting could be used to increase Federal investment in education.

It is this commitment to public service that I saw JON CORZINE bring to his work in the Senate every day. Elected in 2000 by the people of New Jersey, Senator CORZINE has been a tireless advocate for corporate accountability, helping coauthor the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and has worked to protect our environment, where he has been a steadfast ally in the fights to prevent drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and to tackle climate change. On the international front, Senator CORZINE has sponsored the Darfur Accountability act, an act I am proud to